



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

may be none the less quantitative. Although the author seems to think that this reply meets the objection, he is inclined to believe that even if intensity should fail, there is still hope for mental measurement in the other quantities. (ii) *Spatial quantity*. The argument in this case is, that space is not a universal form of mental process; but that the object which we have in mind may be spatial, without the higher mental processes sharing in this property. As an example of this sort of 'non-physical' spatial quantity, is cited the degree of divergence produced in two parallel lines by cross-hatching. (iii) The psychologist has good grounds for assuming *temporal quantity* within his own field. (iv) The quantity of *simple enumeration* depends upon the proposition that wherever any real differences exist, the notion of quantity and number also exists. In this sense, quantity is as much a mental attribute as a physical one. From this discussion, the author concludes that "mental phenomena are quantitative." This treatment is unusual, in that it wholly disregards the development of the concept of mental measurement, in the hands of Fechner, Delbœuf, Müller, Stumpf, Wundt and Ebbinghaus.

The chapters on illusions, space perception and memory ought to do great good, not only in the way of popularizing the results of psychological investigation, but also as proof of the efficiency of the science itself. And the chapters on imitation and suggestion should be of value, as an antidote to popular superstition regarding hypnotism and spiritualism.

There are minor slips. Thus, the statement (p. 9) that Vierordt made a study of the time sense more than half a century ago, is not true; the work was published in 1868. Taken as a whole, however, the book is a serious piece of work. It should do much to remove misconceptions, and to give a proper understanding of the standpoint and results of experimental psychology.

H. C. STEVENS.

*Sprachgeschichte und Sprachpsychologie*, von W. WUNDT. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1902. pp. 110. Price Mk. 2.

This work is primarily a reply to B. Delbrück's criticism of the *Völkerpsychologie* in his *Grundfragen der Sprachforschung*, 1901. It contains supplementary essays on gesture language, phonetic change, the fundamental questions of syntax and the origin of language. Especially interesting is the introductory chapter, which differentiates the Herbartian psychology, with its application of psychological norms to language, from modern psychology, which derives psychological laws from language. Interesting, too, is the proof of survival influences of the older classical philology and of romanticism upon the current science of language. The work as a whole forms a valuable addition to the discussions of the *Völkerpsychologie*.

*Le mensonge: étude de psycho-physiologie pathologique et normale*, par G. L. DUPRAT. Paris, F. Alcan, 1903. pp. 190. Price fr. 2.50.

M. Duprat is already well known as a writer on mental pathology, as the author of an *Éthics* which has recently been translated into English, and as the translator of Baldwin's *Social and Moral Interpretations*. His present work is based upon returns to a questionnaire regarding children's lies, but refers also to lying as it is found in uncivilized peoples, and among civilized adults, normal and abnormal. He concludes that lying is dependent upon tendencies which have their roots in character, in affective disposition, in physiological constitution and in neuro-muscular diathesis. His remedy is the instillation of "true ideas and generous sentiments," and the development of a critical sense, by scientific education.

*A Philosophical Essay on Probabilities*, by PIERRE SIMON, Marquis DE LAPLACE. Translated from the 6th French edition by F. W. TRUSCOTT, Professor of Germanic Languages, and F. L. EMORY, Professor of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics in the W. Virginia University. New York, J. Wiley & Sons, 1902. pp. iv, 196. Price \$2.00.

The first thing that strikes one about this book is that it has no index. The second is, that it has no notes, not even to the historical ch. xviii. And the third is that the translators have set themselves a task that is too high for them. They are evidently unfamiliar with the terms ordinarily employed in Probability; witness their use of 'hope' for 'expectation:' while at times the mere French text has proved too much for them; witness the confusion of 'sol' with 'soleil,' p. 143.

*Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie, l'hystérie et l'idiotie*, par BOURNEVILLE. Vol. xxii. Paris, F. Alcan, 1902. pp. clx, 236.

Part i. gives the yearly report (1901) of the Bicêtre and the Fondation Vallée, including an interesting memoir on schools for abnormal children in all parts of the world. Part ii.—Instructions médico-pédagogiques—shows the mode of recording and diagnosing cases received at the Bicêtre. Part iii., written by Dr. Bourneville in collaboration with MM. Boyer, Crouzon, Philippe, and others, contains clinical and therapeutical reports and suggestions, together with various notes upon pathological anatomy.

*Experiments on Animals*, by S. PAGET. With an Introduction by Lord Lister. The Science Series, No. II, pp. xvi, 387.

This is the second edition of a work issued in England in 1900 by the Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research. It is an altogether admirable summary of the topic with which it deals. "Its earlier pages," we read in the Introduction, "deal with physiology, the main basis of all sound medicine and surgery. The examples given in this department are not numerous; they are, however, sufficiently striking, as indications that, from the discovery of the circulation of the blood onwards, our knowledge of healthy animal function has been mainly derived from experiments on animals. The chief bulk of the work is devoted to the class of investigations which are most frequent at the present day" (bacteriology, action of drugs). The concluding part of the volume discusses the Vivisection Act of 1876.

*Response in the Living and Non-Living*, by J. C. BOSE. London, New York and Bombay, Longmans, Green and Co., 1902. pp. xix, 199.

In this work the author has brought together and amplified the results of a series of papers, published between 1900 and 1902, the aim of which is to prove that "living response in all its diverse manifestations is found to be only a repetition of responses seen in the inorganic." He finds in animal, plant and metal the same phenomena of negative variation, the same relation between stimulus and response, the same effect of superposition of stimuli, the same fatigue effects, the same effects of stimulants, depressants and poisons! The papers referred to have been published in reputable magazines, and a part of the author's experimental work was done in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. The tone of the book is confident, even dogmatic; the illustrations are numerous and convincing.